NAVAL WAR COLLEGE NEWPORT, R. I.

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8 June 1948

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President, Haval War College

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Chief of Naval Operations

Sub 1:

War College Problems for the Classes of May, 1949 -

description of.

Hof:

(a) CNO ltr A3-1(HC) Serial 6703 of 15 Oct 1945.

- 1. For the information of the Chief of Naval Operations there is listed herein the operations problems scheduled for the War College Classes of May, 1949.
- 2. A total of twelve operations problems are scheduled for study. Since future operations will involve all three services, the relationship with the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Army is carefully considered in many of these problems, though the emphasis is always on Sea Power. The scheduled operations problems can be grouped into the following types:
 - (a) Five strategic problems, each involving joint and combined operations in a different theater. Each of these strategic problems will cover a period in the curriculum of from three to five weeks. The student will be required to solve the military problem commencing with the Estimate of the Situation and ending with preparation of the directive. The first problem will be solved only from the point of view of the United States. In the remaining four, approximately half of the students will solve the problem from the United States (and allied) point of view, while the other half solves the enemy side. An appropriate student solution will then be selected from each side and tested against one another in a chart maneuver.
 - (b) Five tactical problems, each covering a period of two or three days in the curriculum and requiring of the student

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quick decisions in tactical situations. The Senior and Junior Classes will participate in these problems, each class developing the tactical situation on a separate maneuver board.

- (c) One amphibious problem covering a period of four weeks in the curriculum and involving the detailed study of the overseas amphibious seizure.
- (d) One global problem involving the study of the nature of a future war in which a Eurasian power is the principal enemy.
- 3. A brief description of each problem, together with the date it is scheduled to be taken up, follows:
 - (a) Operations Problem 1 (2 August 1948) is a strategic problem in the North Facific Theater. It involves the seizure of an advanced base in Northeastern Asia. Japan is assumed to be neutral and the advanced base is required to augment the air effort now underway from Alaskan bases against Northeastern Asia. Logistics problems, the employment of atomic weapons, guided missiles, and other new weapons, now in existence or under development, will be studied in this and subsequent problems. This problem is designed primarily to familiarize the student with the fundamentals involved in the solution of a military problem. Only the United States side of this problem will be solved. Members of the Senior, Junior and Logistics Classes will participate, each submitting an individual solution based on the same requirements.
 - (b) Operations Problem 2 (6 October 1948) is a tactical problem involving an attack on and defense of a convoy. The problem is designed to bring out the significance of interior and exterior lines.
 - (c) Operations Problem 3 (10 September 1948) is a strategic problem in the North Atlantic Arctic Theater. It involves a study of the significance of bases in Greenland and Iceland to control of North Atlantic sea and air lanes. Airborne operations, mobile Fleet and air logistics, and the poculiarities of sea and air operations in polar

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regions will be studied in this problem. Selected student solutions will be developed in a chart maneuver. The Senior and Junior Classes will solve the strategic and tactical aspects of this problem and will make the major command decisions upon which the logistics solution can be based. Members of the Logistics Class, working from the staff solution, will solve the logistics problems presented. Members of all classes will submit individual solutions.

- (d) Operations Problem 4 (18 November 1948) is a tactical problem involving a study of carrier air attacks on surface forces.
- (e) Operations Problem 5 (4 November 1948) is a strategic problem in the Eastern Mediterranean Theater. It will involve a study of a situation in which a sudden enemy advance makes the Eastern Mediterranean basin untenable for United States and allied forces. Measures required for the emergency assembly, instruction, and withdrawal of friendly shipping and facilities to a more ascure area in the face of hostile air, land, and undersea power, will be studied in this problem. Selected student solutions will be developed in a chart maneuver. The Senior and Junior Classes will participate. Individual solutions will be submitted.
- (f) Operations Problem 6 (14 January 1949) is a tactical problem involving the study of a night engagement between surface forces.
- (g) Operations Problem 7 (3 January 1949) is a strategic problem in the Persian Gulf-Arabian Sea-Indian Ocean Theater. It will involve a study of the measures required to exercise control of the Persian Gulf from the Indian Ocean Theater in the face of strong land and land-based air power being exerted from the North. Logistics problems in the Indian Ocean Theater, including shore and mobile advanced base and air and mobile Fleet support problems will be solved. Selected student solutions will be developed in a chart maneuver. The Senior and Junior Classes will solve this problem as in (c) above. The Logistics Class will solve the logistics problems presented, as in (c) above.
- (h) Operations Problem 8 (25 January 1949) is a tactical problem involving a study of night destroyer action.

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- (i) Operations Problem 9 (16 February 1949) is an amphibious problem involving a seizure of an objective either in Iceland or the Canary Islands. It will be a study of all phases of amphibious planning. The Senior, Junior and Logistics Classes will participate. Students will be divided into groups representing operational staffs. Tactical and logistics problems will be solved concurrently. Logistics emphasis will be on the problems of embarkation of an amphibious force, logistics of the ship to shore movement, the initial supply and the build-up of supply. Group solutions will be submitted.
- (j) Operations Problem 10 (15 March 1949) is a tactical problem involving a study of submarine and anti-submarine action.
- blem in the Eastern Atlantic-Mediterranean Theater. It will involve the seizure of a position in Southern Europe against an enemy that has overrun most of the European Continent. Acquisition of this position will be considered necessary, in this problem, for the development of strategic bomber bases and as a first step in reopening the Mediterranean. In addition to the strategic and tactical aspects, all phases of the logistics problem will be studied, and a logistics estimate and annex will be prepared. Selected student solutions will be developed in a chart maneuver. The Senior, Junior, and Logistics Classes will participate and submit group solutions as in (i) above.
 - (1) Operations Problem 12 (5 January 1949) is the global problem which will be under study by the Senior, Junior and Logistics Classes during the last four months of the War College course. Concurrently with the study of this global problem, operations Problems 7 through 11 will be taken up in succession. It will be concerned with the nature and strategic concept of a future war with a Eurasian power. It will involve committee and individual effort on the part of the student, but each student will submit an individual solution.

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